

THE ROGUES IN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR KNOCK-DOWN AND DRAUGHT DISCUSSION.

The Political Chiefs in South Carolina as shown up by each other—A Rich Political Farce—Negle's Plea for Chamberlain—Or, Elliott and T. J. Mackey in a Rough and Tumble Debate—Whitmore on the Stool of Repentance—Bribery Proved all Around—Moses's Rascality and Cheek Win in the Fight—Crazy Speech of the Nominee—What his Competitors are Going to do Next.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, AUGUST 22.

The convention was opened this morning, at half-past eleven, with prayer by the Rev. E. J. Adams. Then followed a long interval of waiting for the return of the committee on credentials. The crowd, meantime, being kept in a good humor by a vigorous performance of "Shoo Fly" and other equally patriotic and artistic melodies by the band. At twelve, the committee on credentials returned, and reported that they had had no contesting delegations from six counties, Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Lexington, Chesterfield and Union. They reported in favor of Small's delegation from Beaufort, Mackey's from Charleston, McIntyre's from Colleton, Hayes's from Lexington, Donaldson's from Chesterfield and Mobley's from Union. In all these cases, the delegations recommended by the committee are understood to be favorable to Moses. So much of the report as related to the uncontested counties was then adopted, and the roll of those counties called, and Chairman Elliott announced that thenceforward, until the permanent organization was effected, none but those from the uncontested counties should be allowed to vote.

The question of seating the Mobley delegation from Union was first taken up. The roll was called on this question, and the delegation were admitted by seven to two.

The question on the Lexington contest was next taken, and the Hayes delegation was admitted unanimously. R. J. Donaldson's delegation from Chesterfield was admitted by an unanimous vote. McIntyre's delegation from Colleton, ditto.

The Beaufort contest, being reached, Swails submitted a minority report from the committee on credentials, in favor of admitting both the Whipper and Small's delegations, giving to each half the vote of the county. Rainey made a powerful speech in favor of this proposition, explaining the merits of the contest. Cardozo spoke against the proposition, claiming that Whipper represented only eighteen votes in the county convention, and Small's eighty-three. The discussion was continued at great length by Swails, Cardozo, Rainey and Jameson, the last named making a full display of his usual antics, until called to order at least twenty times, and gavelled down by the chairman, Jameson still claiming the floor and calling out "Mr. Chairman," amid much confusion and laughter. Whitmore moved that Jameson be allowed to speak ten minutes upon any subject whatever except the matter under discussion. This was carried, and the question being put to a vote, the majority report was adopted, and the Small's delegation was admitted.

THE CHARLESTON CASE.

When taken up, fifteen minutes being allowed to each faction. Much filibustering by Rainey, Jones, Jameson and Maxwell followed, which consumed the entire half hour allowed the contestants. Then Rainey, as chairman of the committee on credentials, was allowed one hour to speak in favor of his report. He made a violent speech in support of the Mackey delegation, and denounced the course of the Bownites as fraudulent, deceptive and irregular. He glossed over the conduct of the Mackeys in seizing and carrying off the ballot-boxes of the Bownites, and insisted to recognize any calls in Charleston County save those of R. H. Cain. Upon the conclusion of his speech the convention, with one dissenting voice, adopted the report, seating the Mackey delegation.

On motion of Cardozo a committee consisting of one from each Congressional District and three from the State at large was ordered on permanent organization. The chair appointed F. L. Cardozo, S. J. Lee, B. F. Whittemore, H. J. Maxwell, R. H. Cain, C. D. Hayne and J. S. Mobley.

The convention then took a recess for one hour. It reassembled at 4.40 P. M., with Samuel J. Lee in the chair. The complete roll was then called. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of R. B. Elliott as president; Whittemore, A. Small, Cardozo and T. J. Mackey as vice-presidents; T. J. Minton and C. Smith as secretaries; J. E. Green and C. D. Lowndes as sergeants-at-arms, and M. C. Long as doorkeeper. These officers were elected almost unanimously.

Elliott being conducted to the chair by Mobley, Maxwell and E. W. Mackey, returned thanks in a brief speech. Immediately on the conclusion of Elliott's speech, E. W. Mackey moved to proceed to the NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.

Cardozo moved to appoint a committee of eleven to draft definite rules for the government of the Republican party. Carried.

Maxwell moved to appoint a committee of seven on the platform. Carried.

Maxwell moved to invite the State officers to the privileges of the floor. T. J. Mackey moved to include editors. Carried.

The question then returned on E. W. M. Mackey's motion to go into nomination for Governor, and it was carried.

From asked how the nominations were to be made?

Elliott replied: "By the call of the roll and a majority vote."

Small moved to require a two-thirds majority to nominate.

Elliott decided that the proposition could not be put. After some hesitation, much log-rolling and a little music by the band, Small said that they all appeared to be waiting for some one to begin. He would lead off by nominating the Hon. Samuel W. Milton. [Cheers.] Jameson nominated Martin B. Delany. [Laughter.] Maxwell, in a speech of some length, nominated F. J. Moses, Jr. [Tremendous and long continued cheering.] Jones seconded the nomination and renewed applause. He defended the over-issues of pay certificates by Moses on the ground that they were issued to men who had been hunted from their homes in the up-country by the Ku-Klux. He was frequently interrupted by applause. The speech at least converted Jameson, who immediately rose and spoke in favor of Moses, deserting his own

nominee (Delany), and advocating Moses as a native Carolinian of high family, character, education and culture, who, upon reconstruction, had come forward to lead the poor colored men to self government, while the Hamp-ton, Butler and DeSaussures held aloof. His record since had been honest, consistent and brilliant.

Cain followed in favor of Moses, defending his record since reconstruction. He had heard that if they nominated Moses there would be a bolt; but if the threat was to be made that if a majority of that convention nominated the man of their choice the minority would bolt, he would throw down the gauntlet to those threateners and fight it through the campaign. It was the fight of the laboring men of South Carolina against the bondholders and speculators. The money which might have been spent by Moses had gone to the poor men of Carolina. He defied his opponents to prove that he issued a million of dollars in pay certificates; but, if he had, they had not been paid, and if they had been paid, the money had gone to poor men. Bribes were being freely used upon the other side; but he felt a pride in declaring that his candidate had never bargained to pay a dollar for his nomination. He was proud to say that Moses had never coqueted with the Democracy, had never published love-letters bidding for their support, had never made any overtures of any kind to the Democrats. He had been a fearless and consistent Republican; had been ostracized therefore, and had lost many things dear to the heart of man. He had heard it said that a bolt was already organized, but, he said, let it come! If his opponents could convince the bone and sinew of South Carolina of the claims of their candidates, he would be satisfied. This was the poor men's fight, and they proposed to make it so. When Moses was nominated, the people would have school-houses for their children, their rights secured, taxes reduced, and money in the treasury to pay poor men's bills when work was honestly done. In conclusion, he said he was for Moses, morning, noon and night, and, if necessary, midnight.

Allen, of Greenville, said he desired to re-iterate every word spoken by Cain.

Jameson moved to allow each speaker thirty minutes.

The chair said that would occupy too long. T. J. Mackey begged the convention not to adopt the rule. It would prolong the question of a nomination over night, and it was part of an organized plan to gain time to purchase votes. Jameson then withdrew his motion.

Negle then rose to nominate a gentleman whose claims, he said, devolved the duty upon the State to elect him. He had no intention of attacking anybody. Moses was his firm personal friend, and rather than attack him he would throw the mantle of charity over him to conceal his nakedness. The gentleman he would nominate was one of the most brilliant men of his age in the State, or in the country. Born in a free State, reared in the cradle of liberty, raised as an abolitionist, trained in the proudest university of the country, and learned in the classics and the law, when the tocsin was sounded he left all his brilliant pursuits and opportunities, shouldered his musket as a private in a Massachusetts regiment, and tramped with them against the slaveholders' rebellion. [Cheers.]

He knew that his name had been assailed; but he could retort every aspersion against his fame. It was only charged against him that he was a member of the financial board, and, therefore, supposed to be responsible for the over-issue of bonds, if such had been made; but he would show that the financial board had nothing to do with the issues of bonds, except as to three million seven hundred thousand dollars. The financial board had nothing to do with issuing the bonds. The law distinctly said that they should be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the treasurer, and issued by the treasurer. It did not even say that the seal of the State should be placed on those bonds. The only bonds with which the financial board had to do were three million seven hundred thousand dollars, created under the act to redeem the bills of the Bank of the State, the act to pay the interest on the public debt, the act for the relief of the treasury, and the act creating the land commission. The man whom he would name for the nomination for Governor had nothing to do with any other bonds. That gentleman was the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain. [Cheers.] As to this being a fight between the bondholders and poor men, it was false. The bondholders had no choice between any two men who would execute the laws with equal fidelity. He had no doubt that either Chamberlain or Moses would faithfully execute the laws, and, therefore, the bondholders had no preference between them. He wanted the integrity of the R-Republican Party in the State preserved. He wanted a candidate who would be acceptable to the Republican party of the whole State and country. He wanted a nomination which would drive no men from the doors of the convention. They fought the enemy in front and vanquished them. But if they nominated a man distasteful to many prominent Republicans they would provoke a fatal fight within their own ranks, and place themselves in such a position as to allow their enemies to rise from under their feet, and to throw their legions against either flank. The Republican party in the country was not undivided. Cincinnati had nominated a warrior of the quill, Philadelphia the great soldier of the Union, both claiming to be Republicans; and he appealed to them for the purpose of keeping the party in the nation, as well as in the State, compact and united. The defection of South Carolina, small as she is, might at this critical time insure the defeat of Grant; and he appealed to them for God's sake to keep the party intact. Place Chamberlain in nomination and there would not be a R-Republican in the State who would not vote for him. But if they should drive their own people from the doors of the convention, they would ruin and beat down the Republican party and insure the success of Greeley. Then, farewell to the rights and liberties of colored men. He appealed to them, for the sake of their own freedom, to put up the man who would cement the party and avert all schisms. Without such a man, he prophesied the dissolution of the Republican party in South Carolina and the disfranchisement and re-enslavement of the colored men. Such a man was D. H. Chamberlain, who, being a Northern soldier, could guard the rights of the colored men, and, if they were threatened, could bring down the North a million men to protect them.

T. J. Mackey here interrupted him to ask if being a Union soldier was a test of Republicanism, and instanced the case of Frank Blair, who had been a brave soldier of the Union, and afterwards the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

Negle replied that he did not say that a man was any better Republican because he had been a Union soldier; but such a man

could touch the chords in the hearts of Union soldiers that other Republicans could not.

Elliott (Lee being temporarily in the chair) undertook to elect Negle for Moses, and denied the existence of such a power on Chamberlain's part. He had himself been a soldier of the Union army, and Chamberlain could touch no chord in his heart.

In reply to a question of Elliott's, Negle said he would stand by the regular nominee, right or wrong, now and forever. He concluded by saying that, under Chamberlain, the canvass must be victorious, and, under Moses, it would be filled with doubt and fear.

Swails, of Williamsburg, implored the convention to look at the present condition of the State, and asked if this was a time for party or race proposals. He would nominate Reuben Tomlinson, [cheers] an original Abolitionist and Republican, who was the first to come into the cause of education, who taught the first colored school, who was the friend of the poor man, who was free from any taint of corruption. He asked colored men and true white men, one and all, to join hands for this honest man and true Republican.

Judge Orr warmly recommended the nomination of Tomlinson, a man personally popular, the educational pioneer; the first State auditor who formed our system of taxation and its familiar with it; a man whose calumny never touched; a Northern whose sympathies and interest are with us, who has all the qualities of head and heart to make a good Governor. It is very important that such a man should be elected. Our finances are disordered, our debt enormous, the treasury empty, the public asylums and the Penitentiary on the point of closing. A good man we must have. This was due to us personally, and to the party which has suffered by bad management somewhere, and has become a by-word and reproach. The Republican party, having the majority, is responsible for the public wrong-doing, and these wrongs must be redressed within the ranks of the party. [Cheers.] Feeling and personal wishes should not be consulted. Delegates must vote for the candidate only whom they believe to be a true man. The chair having ruled that the record of candidates could be adversely scrutinized, Judge Orr said he would only commend his candidate. If the delegates looked at his merits, and saw the abuses in the government, they must recognize the need of stopping extravagance and taking up a man who had been elected on charges of corruption, and who would not add to the weight of infamy which brings the Republican party into disrepute, and which it cannot long endure.

Congressman Elliott took the floor in support of Moses. Some facts must be laid bare which would demand public condemnation, and show the means used to procure Moses's defeat. The one potent means was money. No one could deny that promises and offers had been made; that a few hundred dollars had been carried around to buy votes. Who are the men who put the machinery in motion? Who are they who offer bribes? What are their names? [Cries of "name," "name."] One of the delegation to whom money had been offered was Simpkins, of Edgefield. He said to Elliott: that he was approached by a State official and asked to support Chamberlain and name his price. Who was the State officer? There he is, [pointing to Comptroller Negle.] Behold the man! [These words caused a tremendous sensation.] Elliott's retort, claiming that Elliott, of Abbeville, was also approached and offered three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars for Chamberlain. Who offered that money? [Elliott pointing to Negle again] I say, behold the man! Will the delegation, can they support a man whose nomination was to be procured by such means? The same persons who supported Chamberlain intended to thrust the old financial Ring upon the State. One of the emissaries of Parker had offered three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars to Simpkins, of Edgefield, to vote for Parker. That emissary is Biocheberger, the county treasurer of Edgefield, whose official head would come off to-morrow.

At this point Negle struck in and asked if Elliott was aware that Moses had offered a delegate a thousand dollars for his vote? That offer was made to Owens, of York.

Elliott said it was as false as hell, and known to be false. Moses had no money. The sense of the convention would tell him he would not offer such a sum to a man known to be with the enemy. He declared that Negle had boasted that if he had the roll of delegates one day before the convention he could nominate whom he pleased. He did not fear the botchers. They were all either new comers or old politicians. In conclusion, Elliott warmly advised the convention to nominate Moses.

Jameson moved to close all debate, but, after filibustering, Whitmore was allowed to speak in favor of Tomlinson. Whitmore said he rose in fear and trembling for the future of the party in South Carolina. He had been humiliated to the soul at the proofs brought forward of shameful bribery and corruption in behalf of both candidates. The responsibilities of delegates were great. He begged them to pause and ask their own consciences what they should do, and then say to Governor Scott and his ring that, if they could not be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, they would at least be removed by the voice of the people at the ballot-box. He himself committed one great blunder, and had been held up in Congress by the preceding speaker, [Elliott], as a vicious traitor. God knew he had suffered for that error, and he hoped for mercy now. They were instructed by their constituents to return no man connected with the frauds on the State, and he could no more support the one who had been guilty of over-issues of pay certificates than the other who was guilty of over-issues of bonds. There was rottenness in the houses of both candidates. Whitmore then reviewed the career of Tomlinson in this State, claiming that he was an unflinching Republican, unimpeachable, honest, and an unwavering friend of the colored man and of education.

After Whitmore had concluded, T. J. Mackey got the floor, and went savagely for Tomlinson and Whitmore. He said he would tear the masks from the faces of both, and show their hideous ugliness. He would show that Tomlinson had enriched himself at the expense of the State, and, if he did not prove the assertion, Tomlinson had his remedy against him in the courts. He charged, first, on this symbol of honor, that, in 1869, a bill was brought up before the Legislature, of which he was a member, to charter a phosphate company. Tomlinson was the special advocate of that bill. The bill passed, vesting the control of all this vast source of revenue to the State in that company, and just after the passage of that bill Tomlinson's name appeared on the books of that company for forty thousand dollars of its stock. The time had been when a legislator of South Carolina would have shrunk from such an imputation as bribery as from

the fang of a deadly serpent. Next came the bill to create the sinking fund commission, by which the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was to be turned over to a commission. He could prove that H. H. Kimpton paid Tomlinson ten thousand dollars for one half share of the stock of that company. He could produce the partnership. Tomlinson was then State auditor, and he charged that, soon after the passage of the phosphate bill, Tomlinson was made treasurer of the phosphate company. Tomlinson could be convicted of all these charges in the courts, and he (Mackey) only wanted the opportunity to get Tomlinson before a court and prove them.

Tomlinson was in the pay of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and was treasurer of that company at the same time while State auditor. He turned then to Tomlinson's eulogist, Whitmore. He was a gentleman from Darlington, whose lofty mansion reared its noble front within ten miles of Boston, and had been purchased within a year. It was the old trick of the thief putting on the uniform of a policeman to escape detection. Who, he asked, did not remember the Blue Ridge scrip swindling bill last winter? Whitmore was silent as the grave during its passage through the Senate in the last hours of the session. Four days after the adjournment Whitmore was found in New York selling his Blue Ridge scrip. He was glad to see him in a spirit of repentance, but it was a spirit which had arisen yesterday and would pass away to-morrow. He was a reformer on the principle admitted in medicine that to inoculate a patient you take the virus from the worst case of small-pox you can find. [Laughter and cheers.] He was willing to throw the mantle of charity over repentant criminals, but to claim that he had only committed one blunder, and that his crime of selling West Point cadetships, for which he was twice kicked out of Congress, was too much. He owned broad lands in South Carolina, bought since he had been senator and since he was kicked out of Congress. Richer, he had become more corrupt, or like a drowned body, he rose as he rotted. He said he supported Moses because he was the best and the strongest man in the State. The Legislature must be cleansed, or there could be no reform. Even John C. Calhoun would be paralyzed by a corrupt Legislature. It is currently believed that if Chamberlain were elected all the State debt of \$16,000,000 will be made good, and taxes immediately levied to pay past due and accruing interest; while if Moses is elected, the taxes will not be pressed until the State is more prosperous, or the debt reduced far below its present volume. Better a dead party than a dead State. If Moses is elected, the taxes will be paid, and the State will be made good, and the patient ex-Land Commissioner Leslie would be stripped of his gales.

Leslie broke in here, and said he could prove that Moses was the first man in the State to make money out of the land commission.

Mackey replied that Leslie accused Moses of stealing the first money to excuse himself for stealing the last.

Judge Orr here said that he had trustworthy information that Moses had offered Maher, of Barwell, two thousand dollars for his vote.

Maher was called to the bar, and declared that the offer was so made. [Tremendous cheers.]

Mackey said that Maher was an enemy of Moses, and the man who attempted to kill Elliott at Allendale.

He said that Maher was a man who had paid three hundred dollars to his vote, and that he was a man who had offered three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars for Chamberlain.

Swails now charged that Moses had offered Owens, of York, a hundred dollars for his vote, and that he was a man who had offered three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars for Chamberlain.

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PERU'S MODERN PIZARRO.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL COMMANDER.

A Four Day's Revolution—Capture of the Government and the Army—Murder of the President—Blood for Blood—Gutierrez and his Brothers Slain, Mutilated and Burned—Restoration of Order.

The news recently published of the brief but horrible revolution in Peru is fully confirmed by an official report from Commodore B. N. Stembel, commanding the United States naval forces of the South Pacific squadron, to the secretary of the navy. In this report Commodore Stembel, who had previously notified the navy department of anticipated trouble in Peru, says:

I have now to report that the insurrection has actually taken place, but in a different form and at a different place than was anticipated by any one had anticipated or even surmised.

THE CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY

had resolved itself into two parties—the administration party, whose candidate was Dr. Arenas, and the popular party, whose candidate was Don Manuel Pardo. For several days preliminary meetings of the two parties were held in secret from that time up to the hour of their forced dissolution, it was quite apparent that Pardo would be the choice of the legislative branch. So well founded were these impressions that a general understanding seemed to exist that the President, Don Jose Balta, would quietly turn over the reins of his office to his successor, Pardo, on the 24th of August. The result, however, was not the probable issue, but at the same time the one which

GAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION TO THE PEOPLE

at large. Fears of a revolution were to a great extent allayed, and everything seemed to be progressing calmly and quietly, when on the 22nd inst., about two o'clock P. M., General Tomas Gutierrez, minister of war of President Balta's cabinet, appeared on the principal plaza in Lima, directly in front of the government palace. At the head of a force of infantry and artillery he

ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED BALTA, declared himself dictator under the title of "Supreme Chief of the Republic." dissolved both houses of Congress by driving the senators and deputies from their halls, and ordered the army to arrest Pardo, in which, however, he was not successful, and scouring the streets of the capital with armed soldiers created a panic of fear and alarm that has not yet subsided.

One of the columns of troops which he led was directed to the residence of the President, who was taken to the government palace. At the head of a force of infantry and artillery he

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PERU'S MODERN PIZARRO.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL COMMANDER.

A Four Day's Revolution—Capture of the Government and the Army—Murder of the President—Blood for Blood—Gutierrez and his Brothers Slain, Mutilated and Burned—Restoration of Order.

The news recently published of the brief but horrible revolution in Peru is fully confirmed by an official report from Commodore B. N. Stembel, commanding the United States naval forces of the South Pacific squadron, to the secretary of the navy. In this report Commodore Stembel, who had previously notified the navy department of anticipated trouble in Peru, says:

I have now to report that the insurrection has actually taken place, but in a different form and at a different place than was anticipated by any one had anticipated or even surmised.

THE CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY

had resolved itself into two parties—the administration party, whose candidate was Dr. Arenas, and the popular party, whose candidate was Don Manuel Pardo. For several days preliminary meetings of the two parties were held in secret from that time up to the hour of their forced dissolution, it was quite apparent that Pardo would be the choice of the legislative branch. So well founded were these impressions that a general understanding seemed to exist that the President, Don Jose Balta, would quietly turn over the reins of his office to his successor, Pardo, on the 24th of August. The result, however, was not the probable issue, but at the same time the one which

GAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION TO THE PEOPLE

at large. Fears of a revolution were to a great extent allayed, and everything seemed to be progressing calmly and quietly, when on the 22nd inst., about two o'clock P. M., General Tomas Gutierrez, minister of war of President Balta's cabinet, appeared on the principal plaza in Lima, directly in front of the government palace. At the head of a force of infantry and artillery he

ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED BALTA, declared himself dictator under the title of "Supreme Chief of the Republic." dissolved both houses of Congress by driving the senators and deputies from their halls, and ordered the army to arrest Pardo, in which, however, he was not successful, and scouring the streets of the capital with armed soldiers created a panic of fear and alarm that has not yet subsided.

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